

SIXTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1884.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1884.

**NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.**

American Colonization Society.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838.	Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1874.	Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1838.	Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874.	Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1841.	Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1875.	Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1851.	Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1875.	Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1851.	Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1876.	Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1853.	Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1876.	Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854.	Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876.	Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854.	Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1877.	Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1854.	Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877.	Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.,
1859.	Hon. Henry M. Scheiffelin, N. Y.	1877.	Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861.	Rev. J. Maclean, D. LL. D., N. J.	1878.	Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866.	Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878.	Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, D. C.
1867.	Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880.	Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869.	Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880.	Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1869.	Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1881.	Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1870.	Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882.	Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872.	Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884.	Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872.	Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884.	Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874.	Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884.	Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia.
1874.	Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884.	Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. NAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M.D.....	<i>N.Y.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D..	<i>N.Y.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.	<i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....	<i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.	<i>N.Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....	<i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.	<i>N.Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....	<i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.	<i>N.Y.</i>
1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....	<i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D.,	<i>Pa.</i>
		1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D.,	<i>Pa.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

Sixty-Seventh Annual Report.

Presented January 18, 1884.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, at the threshold of its Sixty-Seventh Annual Report, records the chasm which death has made in the ranks of its Vice-Presidents within the year.

NECROLOGY.

1. HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York, elected in 1860, was among the early friends of the Society, and throughout his more than half a century of eminently energetic and successful business life, kept up an active practical interest in its work. His earnest solicitude for the salvation of souls and the elevation of humanity was bounded by no sect and limited to no race, and his heart and purse were open and his tongue was ready to speak for any and every good cause. He leaves behind him the blessed memory of the just.

2. HON. LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, of New Jersey, elected in 1843, was an able advocate and liberal supporter of African Colonization. Of great modesty, courteous and congenial above most men, he had the respect of all classes of the people to an extent rarely equaled. Acts of benevolence marked his pathway through his protracted and distinguished career.

3. JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN, of Massachusetts, elected in 1879, manifested his interest in the various ways open to a public spirited citizen. At our Fifty-Sixth and Sixty-Third Anniversaries he delivered addresses marked by the breadth of research, closeness of reasoning, strength of argument, and force of appeal that were so characteristic of the man. These addresses rank among the most valuable in the long series wherewith learned, eloquent and Godly men have enriched the Society's annals. A member of the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and a frequent Delegate in the Board of Directors of this Society, Judge Warren will be greatly missed, and his bright example will long abide in grateful remembrance.

All honor to the memory of those whose years of strength have been given to God, and whose old age is mellow with the spirit of Christ and the hope of life eternal.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1883 have been :—	
Donations.....	\$ 8,409 50
Legacies.....	2,654 80
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	536 00
Education in Liberia.....	1,018 40
Other sources.....	1,473 17
Receipts.....	14,091 87
Balance 1 January, 1883.....	684 65
Making the resources.....	14,776 52
The disbursements have been.....	10,798 08
Balance 31 December, 1883	\$ 3,978 50

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society, with a liberality worthy of the character of its members and meriting our highest praise, has contributed during the past twelvemonth \$3,600 toward the passage and settlement of emigrants.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Monrovia*, which was stated in our last Report to have sailed November 1, arrived out safely. Her passengers landed on the morning of December 18, and later in the day embarked on the river steamer St. Paul's for Brewerville, where preparations had been made for their settlement.

Our customary Spring expedition was unavoidably delayed until July 16, when the bark *Monrovia* left New York with twenty-two emigrants, and the Fall expedition, comprising twenty-one emigrants, was sent by the same vessel from New York, December 1. These people, a selection from many applicants, removed from the following named places, viz.: Hyde Park, Mass., 1; Richmond, Va., 1; Indian Ridge, 12; Winfall, 6, and Charlotte, N. C., 1; Grangersville, Geo., 1; Montgomery, Ala., 7; Edwards, Miss., 1; Little Rock, Ark., 3; Chicago, Ill., 7; Topeka, 2; Wyandotte, 7, and Columbus, Kansas, 1; and Lincoln, Neb., 3. Thirty-five are 12 years old and over, fifteen are between 2 and 12 years of age, and three are infants. Ten are to settle in Monrovia, and all the others at Brewerville. Of the adult males, two are ordained ministers of the Gospel, two are school teachers, ten are carpenters, and one is a stone-mason. Four young men are fruits of the enlarged education to which colored youth are now admitted—one each coming from institutions at Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Natchez.

Among the Liberians who returned to their homes by the July voyage of the *Monrovia* were Mr. Albert B. King, Principal of the

Alexander High School, and Dr. Hilary J. Moore—the latter named having just completed his medical education at Dartmouth College and the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Liberia, and Prof. King has resided there for twenty-five years. Both are graduates of Liberia College. The passengers by the *Monrovia*, December 1, included Rev. W. W. Colley and Rev. J. H. Pressley and their wives, missionaries of the Foreign Mission Convention—a recent organization of colored Baptists of the United States. They dedicate their lives to labor in Africa for the elevation of their race.

An intelligent Liberian writes: "The new-comers are doing well. I lately visited them and hence am able to make this statement. The thrifty ones have built their houses, and are reaping breadstuffs of their own planting." Hon. John H. Smyth, American Minister Resident and Consul General, wrote under date of Monrovia, July 22:—"Since my return I have visited Brewerville twice, and am pleased to say that I regard that settlement as a steadily advancing and prosperous one. After an experience of nearly five years in Liberia, I am quite satisfied that any reasonably industrious and fairly healthy man can make as good and comfortable provision for himself, with capacity of proprietorship, as in our own country."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-three years. Those now reported make the number sent since the war to be 3,657, and a total from the beginning of 15,655, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,377 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Not the least among the remarkable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the people of color to emigrate to Liberia. Many thousand names are on the roll of this Society, and these the names of the best and most industrious colored men, who solicit us to aid them and their families to remove to Africa. All are purely spontaneous and voluntary applicants. Every week swells the number of those who want to go, and who would be accessions of value to the population of the New Republic. And this movement must be expected to take larger proportions continually, just as the emigration from European lands to the United States has swollen in the course of the last thirty years. Whether it be thought wise in the colored man to leave this country or not, every year must be expected to show increasing numbers depart, and a tide of emigration set east-

ward, not as large but just as constant as the great tide which runs westward with such mighty volume and force.

A few brief extracts from the letters of recent applicants are appended:

From New York City.

"Permit me, through the medium of these few lines, to make an earnest appeal, hoping to meet your approval. I have a strong desire to go to Liberia, as I feel confident that there are greater chances of promotion there than here. I have filled positions as clerk and teacher, testimonials of which I can produce. I would feel greatly indebted to you, if you would aid me in getting to Liberia. J. W. B."

From Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Will you please forward to me all the information possible about Liberia, for I am preparing to remove there. I am not the only one. There are others like me who want to go to that country. R. B."

From Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

"I send you a list of over fifty names of the smartest and best people of this region who want to go to Liberia. I believe five hundred good men and their families would go there if they were furnished the means.

A. C."

From Mobile, Alabama.

"I have a wife and four children, and want to go to Liberia with my family, but we are not able to do so now. We must get to Liberia if it takes the next thirty years to come. I am sending my children to school. I want to get them to Liberia as soon as possible, especially so that they may receive a good education, and also live well and prosper, which we cannot hope to do in this country. S. J."

From Little Rock, Ark.

"I am trying hard to get off to Liberia. Some of the Eureka Liberia Exodus Association, at Plumerville, Conway Co., may be ready to start this year. Whether they are or not, I am determined to go at once. I have cropped two years with Liberia in view and with poor success: one year a drought and the next year a good crop and cotton worth nothing. We black people have a very hard time any way of making money. When can you assist us to go? We all can read and write.

A. J. F."

From Topeka, Kansas.

"I enclose a list of 110 names, and there are a dozen or more families besides that are ready to start for Liberia at any time. Emigration to Africa is becoming very popular. We are holding meetings.

We want to know what it will cost each person or family from here going by your Society. Remember we are poor, and if it costs much we will have to indefinitely postpone the matter of removal. G. C."

From letters from Barbadoes it appears that there would be a considerable influx of enlightened Negroes from that Island into Liberia, should the aid required for that purpose be furnished.

LIBERIA.

Intelligence from Liberia indicates decided and favorable progress. President Gardner, in his last Annual Message, says:—"The past year has been crowned with marked evidences of national prosperity as well as of individual thrift and enterprise. Agricultural activity has not only kept pace with but has considerably exceeded that of the preceding several years, both as to the quantity as also to the variety of the productions raised. The rice crop, as well as that of breadstuffs generally, have been unusually favorable, while the exportable articles of coffee, sugar, rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, camwood, &c., have never been shipped in such large quantities before."

Financial affairs have improved. The "gold law" and the efficient administration of the Treasury by Secretary W. T. Worrell (who went to Liberia a poor boy from North Carolina) have been beneficial. The act imposing a heavy duty on the importation of ardent spirits went into operation October 1, and with salutary effects.

The interior immediately in the rear of the coast line of Liberia, for hundreds of miles, is easy of access. Paths lead out in every direction, and the natives are not only approachable but as peaceful as any upon the Continent. The Government has inaugurated treaties with many of the tribes, and a definite understanding and their goodwill have been obtained. Calls are frequent from these people for instruction in divine truth and the useful arts, that the Christianizing and civilizing power of true religion and advanced industrial skill may be employed in the regeneration of that inviting region. Numerous Aborigines, in order to secure the advantages of proximity to the civilized settlements, are flocking from the interior and building villages near the Liberians. Zodaque, a Pessah Chief, has lately arrived with some two hundred followers and located near Crozerville. Another Chief, with about three hundred refugees from heathenism, is expected soon to settle in the same neighborhood.

As to this interesting population, whose improvement and elevation is declared in the Constitution to be a cherished object of Liberia, President Gardner happily remarks:—"The importance of increasing our friendly intercourse with the powerful tribes of the country is a matter that cannot claim too much of our attention. So im-

portant do I regard our relations with these our brethren, and so desirous am I of seeing this vast Aboriginal population share with us the rights, privileges and advantages of civilization and a Christian government, thus giving strength and permanency to our Republican institutions on this coast, that I consider it really the great work of Liberia, at present, to pursue such a policy as will cement into one mass the many tribes about us, and bring them under the moulding influence of our laws and religion."

A striking feature of the new commercial treaty between Spain and Liberia is that Spain agrees to guarantee as full and complete protection of life and property to free Negroes visiting, for any lawful purpose, Cuba or Porto Rico, as has heretofore been granted to any foreigners visiting any part of the Spanish dominions.

Though Methodism in Liberia is coeval with the country itself, the first church having been formed on the ship Elizabeth, that bore the pioneer company of emigrants to Western Africa, yet the semi-centenary of Methodism in Liberia was celebrated at Monrovia on Sunday, July 22. Rev. Charles A. Pitman, a native African, delivered the discourse, and a collection of over three hundred dollars was taken for the promotion of ministerial education. The necessity for an independent organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, as essential to vigorous life and local activity, is forcibly presented in a circular letter adopted at the last session of the Liberian Annual Conference, advising that the Methodist Episcopal Church on the West Coast of Africa "petition the General Conference of 1884 to set us apart with full power to act under a proper church government, and one that may be suited to the situation of this country, in order that our beloved Zion may grow and prosper."

In consequence of serious illness, President Gardner tendered his resignation to the Legislature, and Vice-President Russell succeeded him, January 20. In accepting the resignation, Mr. Gardner was granted a pension of \$1,000 a year during life, and the expenses of removal from Monrovia to his residence in Grand Bassa county were ordered to be defrayed from the Government treasury, he being the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The biennial election for President, held on the first Monday in May, resulted in the unanimous choice of Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson—the nominee of the two leading political parties in Liberia. Such a thing has not occurred since the nomination of Governor Roberts in 1847, and Mr. Johnson is the first native Liberian who has been elevated to the Presidency. The President elect is a son of

the illustrious Elijah Johnson, and was born June 1st, 1837, at Monrovia, where he was educated, graduating at the Alexander High School in 1857. He was private Secretary to President Benson for seven years, visiting Europe with him in 1862, and he accompanied President Roye to England and the United States in 1870. Mr. Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in 1861, and Secretary of State in 1863, 1866 and 1867, and again in 1872 and 1873. He has also been Principal of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, and for eleven years Professor of Philosophy and Belles Lettres in that Institution. Liberia College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1872, and that of Doctor of Laws, in 1882.

ENGLAND AND LIBERIA.

Referring to the detailed statement under this head in our last Report, it seems proper now to give very briefly the proceedings which have since taken place.

First. At the Annual Session of the Legislature of Liberia, which began December 4, 1882, President Gardner sent in the "Draft Convention" drawn by A. E. Havelock, Esq., Governor of Sierra Leone and British Consul for Liberia, in which it is proposed to definitely settle the Northwest boundary of Liberia by making the Marfah river the said boundary. After mature consideration, it was

"Resolved, That while the Senate is willing to yield such territories as arbitration may decide, is not Liberia's, or even to agree to a fair and honorable compromise not in violation of the Protocol of 1871, yet it decides that it would be unfaithful to its high trust to accept of terms that would sweep away one of these territories, and leave us stript of our rights and our territories, and the national treasury imperilled in consequence."

Second. Under date of January 26, 1883, the Government of Liberia communicated to Governor and Consul Havelock a copy of the action of the Senate declining to ratify the "Draft Convention," but expressing a readiness to adjust the question on the basis formulated by England in 1871, or other arbitration, or on an honorable compromise.

Third. Governor and Consul Havelock replied March 9, 1883, that "Her Majesty's Government cannot, in any case, recognize any rights on the part of Liberia to any portions of the territories in dispute," and that "Her Majesty's Government consider that they are relieved from the necessity of delaying any longer to ratify an agreement made by me (Governor Havelock) with the Gallinas, Gbemah and Mannah river Chiefs on the 30th March, 1882, whereby they ceded to Her Majesty the coast line of their territories up to the right bank of the Mannah river."

Fourth. A printed copy of the Agreement referred to and also of a Proclamation by Governor Havelock, bearing date March 19 1883, the latter announcing the confirmation of the aforesaid agreement and proclaiming the land therein described as part of the Colony of Sierra Leone, were enclosed in Governor and Consul Havelock's dispatch of March 19, 1883. After calling attention to these documents and declaring that the coast line thus ceded "is now and must remain British territory," he remarks;—"I am desired to say that Her Majesty's Government are prepared, whenever the Liberian Government choose to sign a Convention, to recognize that the territory of the Republic shall extend to the south bank of the Mannah river."

Fifth. It is understood that Governor and Consul Havelock addressed a communication, in October, to the Secretary of State of Liberia, requesting an early reply to his dispatch of March 19, 1883, and suggesting that the next step is to be taken by the Government of Liberia for the recognition by England of the Northwest boundary line of the Republic.

It cannot but be observed that while awaiting the ratification by the Liberian Legislature of a "Draft Convention" intending to transfer the disputed territories to Great Britain, Governor and Consul Havelock proceeded to those very same territories, and alleges to have bought them on the 30th March, 1882, from the Kings and Chiefs of the country.

The Liberian Government maintains its position with firmness. It has prepared "A memorandum and protest against the action of the British authorities in the Northwestern territories of the Republic," "solemnly appealing to the high sense of justice of the Cabinets, which she has a right to consider as animated towards her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past, and imploring their mediation to avert a course of events which threaten her destruction."

It is gratifying to record the kind and generous efforts of the Government of the United States with a view to obtain a just arrangement of the differences between the Governments of England and Liberia, and thus remove a formidable hindrance to the extension and prosperity of the young Republic. It can further manifest its powerful sympathy by the early dispatch of a naval steamer to the West African coast, and the establishment of a coaling station at Monrovia in the interest of American commerce.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

President Blyden arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of June, having

spent ten days in England on his way from the United States. Professors Stewart and Browne landed at Monrovia from the steamship *Nubia*, from Liverpool, on the 7th of August; and Miss Davis reached the same city by the bark *Monrovia*, from New York, on the 21st of August. They were all warmly received by the authorities of Liberia College, and cordial public receptions were extended them by leading citizens. The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, established nine scholarships in the College. There are sixty-eight pupils in the Institution, as follows: 16 in the College proper, 34 in the Preparatory Department, and 18 in the Female Department,

Liberia College can boast, at present, of but few Alumni, but it is rising in the estimation of Liberians and Natives, and seems destined to become an important factor in the enlightenment of Western Africa. Why might it not be raised into a University into which young men should be brought and trained for the liberal professions? While millions of dollars are being given to endow institutions of learning in the United States, will not some generous person consider the needs of the teeming population within and around Liberia, and provide the means for their higher education?

SCHOOLS.

Favorable reports have been received of the schools maintained by this Society. Our Agent in Liberia writes: "I lately examined your school at Brewerville, where I found thirty scholars of ages varying from six to eighteen years—all apt and bright. They acquitted themselves creditably in an examination in the several studies pursued. This settlement is stretching out so far inland that the establishment of another school has become a matter of importance. I also made a satisfactory visit to the Society's school at Arthington, finding it scarcely adequate to the needs of that thriving place. Arthington is a great success. Some of our largest coffee planters are in that settlement, though it is only twelve years old. The whole country marvels at its growth." The Government schools are gradually increasing and improving in their facilities and in the regard of the people.

Edward S. Morris, Esq. of Philadelphia, Pa., has established a school at Arthington, of which the teacher reports to its patron as follows: "The children are anxious to learn, and handle their books with care. Another son of a Chief entered school this month, making five in all. Including these, there are now eighty children in the school, more than half of whom are natives. Eight of the native boys have joined church. They had not heard the name of Jesus till they heard it in your school. The Lord is blessing your work here, and its influence is spreading far and wide in this dark land."

Dr. James S. Smith of Grand Bassa county, writes to Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq. of Baltimore, in relation to an enterprise for the Christian education of the women of Liberia: "Agreeably to Miss Scott's request I forward, enclosed, an authenticated copy of the Deed for 'All Saints Hall.' I may here remark that the land is not only deeded, but a neat wooden building, thirty feet in length and eighteen in width, one and a half stories high, is erected on the premises, with suitable out-buildings, faced by a well-cultivated flower garden. There is a gurgling brook immediately in front of the main building, and in the rear a variety of vegetables and fruits, giving promise of good things to come. In every respect, 'All Saints Hall,' at Beulah, is a bright spot on this Continent."

THE CHRISTIAN COLONY.

Humanity is greatly cheered by the progress in exploration, in opening channels of trade, and in missionary and colonization operations in Africa. It is only seven years since Stanley journeyed down the Congo and told the world where it came from, and already it is becoming a route for travel, and the sites for future towns are fixed on its banks. States and kingdoms are revealed, capable of furnishing vast supplies of the most valued productions for the arts and manufactures of Europe and America, and of receiving and consuming the articles into which they may be wrought by their superior skill.

"The growing sense of justice in Christian nations toward Africa, creates confidence that they will seek to repair the mighty wrongs of which she has been the victim; that their future commerce with her will be founded upon principles of just reciprocity; that henceforth they will go to her in peace and charity, give to her the light of the oracles of God, encourage her to throw off the badges of her shame, and to clothe herself in garments of honor and of praise."

The borders of Africa have been invaded, but the interior has never been overcome by conquest or commingled by immigration. It is the doctrine of this Society, held from the beginning and illustrated by constant experience, that the great evils of Africa can mainly be met and overcome by the Christian colony under government of Africans. The chapter of what has been endured and achieved by its representatives in the founding of the Republic of Liberia will be one of imperishable glory in the annals of this Society. There are indications that days of early advance are before it, and the speedier successes of the near future will justify a colonizing policy of the boldest and broadest character.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1883.

Cr.

Received Donations, - - - - -	\$8,409 50	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants, - - -	\$6,919 05
" Legacies, - - - - -	2,654 80	" For education in Liberia, - - - - -	518 40
" Emigrants toward passage, - - - - -	536 00	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building, - - - - -	426 57
" Subscriptions to African Repository, - - - - -	35 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository, - - - - -	366 52
" Rent of Colonization Building, - - - - -	1,438 17	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, Agent and travelling expenses, expenses of Annual Meeting, printing, postages, and office expenses, - - - - -	2,567 48
" For Education in Liberia, - - - - -	1,018 40		
Receipts, - - - - -	14,091 87	Payments, - - - - -	10,798 02
Balance, 1 January, 1883, - - - - -	684 65	Balance, 31 December, 1883, - - - - -	3,978 50
Total, - - - - -	\$14,776 52	Total, - - - - -	\$14,776 52

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1883, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL,
JOHN WELSH DULLES,
EDWARD S. MORRIS, } Committee.

Washington, D. C., January 16th, 1884.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1884.*

The Sixty-Seventh Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church; the President, Hon John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., conducted the devotional exercises—including the reading of the second Psalm and prayer.

The President presented the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the Society: an extended abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

Rev Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., delivered the Annual Discourse.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews, and the large and interested audience withdrew.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 15, 1884,*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to article 4 of the Constitution, and in pursuance of notice published in the African Repository, New York Observer, and other papers.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair, and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary meeting of the 13th inst. and of the unprinted parts of the Minutes of the annual session of January 16, 1883, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Society be tendered to Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., for his able, eloquent and appropriate Discourse delivered at our Sixty-Seventh Anniversary, and that a copy of it be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are cordially tendered to the Pastor, officers and members of Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, for the freely proffered use of its commodious house of worship for our Anniversary.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present

President and Vice Presidents, and nominating as additional Vice Presidents—Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Pennsylvania; Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., of District of Columbia; Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., of Liberia, and Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., of New York; as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1858. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D. Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Scheiffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. LL. D., N. J.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, D. C.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1869. Rev. S. Ireneaus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1884.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was chosen to preside; and at his request, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

The Secretary read a telegram from the President of the Society, as follows: "Baltimore, January 15, 1884. The inclement weather detains me in my house most reluctantly. JOHN H. B. LATROBE."

Rev. Dr. Syle, Mr. Fendall and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported through their chairman the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1884, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., *Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., *Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

The following named were stated to be in attendance, viz:

LIFE DIRECTOR.—Rev. James Saul, D. D.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Prof. William B. Wedgwood be invited to seats in the Board and to participate in our deliberations.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

*Not present.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report—with certificate of audit, a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1883.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the year 1883, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Standing Committees were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Judge Alexander B. Hagner, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Judge Alexander B. Hagner, John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.,

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles Esq.,

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., John Welsh Dulles Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., and Rev. William H. Wilson be invited to seats in the Board and to participate in our deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Saul and Syle and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

The following letter from the President of the Society was read:—

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1884.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq. Sec. A. C. S.

My Dear Mr. Copperger:

You will receive by Express a box whose contents may remind you of an old friend. I thought I had gone to the extreme of vanity when I sent you my photograph for your office; nor did I expect ever to perpetrate the likeness in oil. The kindness, however, of the Directors at their last meeting, in my absence, has tempted me to use an idle accomplishment to this extent, in the hope that my "counterfeit presentment" may recall to our successors one of the greatest honors of whose life has been to be President of the American Colonization Society.

Most truly your friend,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Whereupon, the following letter, in reply, was approved and a copy ordered to be communicated:—

HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

SIR: The receipt of your Portrait was regarded as one of those events in the affairs of the American Colonization Society which calls for formal and expressive action.

Your coadjutors and friends, dwelling upon the fact of your long membership and presidency, on the fact that your useful life has been spared to continue the good work of your illustrious predecessors, Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison and Henry Clay, congratulate you and themselves that a kind Providence has preserved, sustained and supported you through a long period of unselfish usefulness to others and honor to yourself.

The Board of Directors are very much gratified by your gift and the value of your Portrait is enhanced by the reflection that your own hand held the brush and your own head and heart guided it, in the accomplishment of that difficult task, transferring on canvas "a counterfeit presentment" so closely resembling the original that we feel that your Portrait will be more than the picture of him who for over thirty years held the helm. We feel that it will look down on our successors when we all are gathered to our fathers, will recall your benevolence and beneficence and inspire them to emulate your example.

Rev. Dr Saul, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.;

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Judge Alexander B. Hagner.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Letters were presented excusing their absence from the meeting; from the following named Directors, viz; Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., Jan. 2; Dr. James Hall, Jan. 3; Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Jan. 5, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Jan., 12; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 12; and from Delegates Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., Jan. 14, and Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Jan. 14.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1884.

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, Rev Dr Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:-

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:-

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:-

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society, by the employment of Agents—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:-

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1883, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented a report, which was, on motion, accepted and the recommendation was adopted, viz :—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully Report: That the lapse of a year has made no change in the outlook of the American Colonization Society.

We face the same old responsibilities. Men are appealing to us for passage to Liberia; and every ship from Liberia brings to us the prayer "Send out more Emigrants." Why do we not heed these appeals wrung from human hearts by dire necessities too sad for words? Why? Because another cry for help is not heeded—a long, earnest, almost despairing cry—the vain cry of this Society to American Christians for their prayers and their money in this supreme hour of our need. We say to the African exiles among us—"Suppress your noble aspirations, suffer and die where you are, and transmit to your children woes that have cursed and crushed their fathers." We say to poor Liberia—"We cannot aid you. Perish unbefriended, let the light of your civilization and your Christianity go out forever." And we are compelled to say all this because there are no hearts in Christian America to respond to our pleadings for the saddest, the most touching and yet most promising missionary venture of this century.

We tell the philanthropists and Christians of this land that in our day no holier cry for help has echoed through the night of human misery than the cry of the oppressed and outraged Negro. Last year the needs of our Society were urgent. We feel that they are more urgent to-day. The rapacity of England's commercial greed is destroying the Republic of Liberia. Some forty miles of her seaboard have been taken from her, and a larger and still more valuable part is threatened with speedy seizure by the same Power. And thus all that has been done on that Continent by our benevolence will soon be swallowed up. The African Republic will be a thing of the past, will live in history only as a dark reproach to American Christianity. There must be a revival of interest in this great cause, an awakened sense of obligation to the despised and unrewarded people whose right hands have helped to rear the colossal fabric of our material prosperity. The despondent heart of Liberia must be

cheered by our sympathy. She must be strengthened by our benevolence. A strong public sentiment here must protest against the encroachments of England and arouse our own Government to a more bold and imperative policy in regard to the rights of the Nation's wards on the coast of Africa.

If Christian men shall continue to regard the cause with the old cruel indifference, it will soon be *too late* to help our African fellow-citizens to free and happy homes in their Fatherland, *too late* to discharge our solemn obligations to the people we have already sent there, and *too late* to aid the grand enterprise of love for which this old Society has lived and worked for sixty-seven years.

Your Committee therefore renew the recommendation of the last Report: "That this great cause be brought before the people and pressed upon their attention with renewed zeal by every possible agency within the reach of the Society's means."

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Education beg leave to Report: That they have examined with most gratifying interest the records for the past year of the cause of education in Liberia, and rejoice to state that there is an increasingly intense desire for the advantages of education on the part of the people for the youth of Liberia, and on the part of the chiefs of the native tribes adjacent, and a corresponding demand for the facilities of education as it is popularly understood in our own country.

We find evidence of new life and energy in the events which have transpired the last year in connection with the Liberia College. President Blyden has resumed his duties in the College, after his protracted absence in this country. Two new professors, Messrs, Stewart and Browne, from this country, have been added to the faculty. Miss Davis, also from this country, has entered on her duties in the Female department of the College. The Institution has now sixty eight pupils under its tuition: 16 in the College proper, 34 in the Preparatory course, and 18 in the Lémaé department. At its last session the Legislature of Liberia established nine scholarships in the College. It is hoped that by the fostering care of enlightened Christian philanthropic generosity, this Institution may long prove a grand light-house of learning and intelligence on the coast of a great Continent, on which the eyes of the whole civilized world are now turning with a new interest and avidity.

Very encouraging reports also come to us of the condition of the schools maintained by this Society in that distant land at Brewerville and Arthington; and also from the Government schools, which are said to be increasing in numbers, improving in facilities and extending in the popular regard. Mr. Morris's school, also located at Arthington, is doing a noble work. Five sons of chiefs are students here among the 86 pupils of this already flourishing institution. Miss Scott has also entered on a very remarkable and promising enterprise at Beulah, where she proposes to erect a Seminary for the education of girls—the daughters of Liberia—and the work has already progressed with the most gratifying results.

The influence of these schools upon the cause of popular and higher education must be most propitious, and annually increasing. At the beginning of those causes which are to end in the enlightenment, civilization and Christianization of Africa, they are the welcome harbingers of a glorious future among a people long sitting in darkness, but whose light is sure to come at last as the breaking forth of the morning.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are tendered to Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., for the able and impartial manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*